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## WASHINGTON, D. C.

MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1854.

The project of a Land Bill, from a subscriber, it is now not worth while to publish, since the passage of a Homestead Bill through the House.

A long article on Woman's Rights is declined, not from any scruples on that question, or because there are not many excellent thoughts in the communication, but it is too diffuse, and the style needs rigorous revision.

LINKS ON THE EVA OF UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—Many good thoughts, and not a few melodious lines; but it is quite unequal, and needs a revision that we have not time for, had we the requisite ability.

Lines to John Mitchell are strong and spirited, although somewhat unmusical at times; but the truth is, Mitchell has received a good deal more notice than he deserves.

## THE UNITED STATES AND CUBA.

We republish the Message of the President in relation to the Black Warrior affair, for the purpose of calling attention to some matters which seem to have been overlooked by the Press.

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1854.

## To the House of Representatives:

In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 10th instant, I herewith transmit a report of the Secretary of State, containing all the information received at the Department in relation to the seizure of the Black Warrior at Havana on the 28th ult.

There have been, in the course of a few years past, many other instances of aggression upon our commerce, violations of the rights of American citizens, and insults to the national flag, by the Spanish authorities in Cuba, and all attempts to obtain redress have led to protracted and as yet fruitless negotiations.

The documents in these cases are voluminous, and when prepared will be sent to Congress.

These now transmitted relate exclusively to the seizure of the "Black Warrior," and present so clear a case of wrong that it would be reasonable to expect full indemnity therefor as soon as this unjustifiable and offensive conduct shall be made known to her Catholic Majesty's Government, but similar expectations, in other cases, have not been realized.

The offending party is at our doors with large powers for aggression, but none, it is alleged, for reparation. The source of redress is in another hemisphere, and the answers to our just complaints made to the Home Government are but the repetition of excuses rendered by inferior officials to their superiors in reply to representations of misconduct. The peculiar situation of the parties has undoubtedly much aggravated the annoyances and injuries which our citizens have suffered from the Cuban authorities, and Spain does not appreciate to its full extent her responsibility for the conduct of these authorities.

In giving very extraordinary powers to them, she owes it to justice and to her friendly relations with this Government to guard with great vigilance against the exorbitant exercise of these powers, and in case of injuries to provide for prompt redress.

I have already taken measures to present to the Government of Spain the wrong done by the Cuban authorities in the detention and seizure of the "Black Warrior," and to demand immediate indemnity for the injury which has thereby resulted to our citizens.

In view of the position of the Island of Cuba, its proximity to our coast, the relations which it must ever bear to our commercial and other interests, it is vain to expect that a series of unfriendly acts infringing our commercial rights and the adoption of a policy threatening the honor and security of these States can long consist with peaceful relations.

In the measures taken for amicable adjustment of our difficulties with Spain should unfortunately fail, I shall not hesitate to use the authority and means which Congress may grant to insure the observance of our just rights, to obtain redress for injuries received, and to vindicate the honor of our flag.

In anticipation of that contingency, which I earnestly hope may not arise, I suggest to Congress the propriety of adopting such provisional measures as the exigency may seem to demand.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

The message betrays a disposition on the part of the Executive to exaggerate the causes of complaint against Spain, and to provoke a quarrel with her. The House of Representatives called simply for information concerning the affair of the Black Warrior; the President, in his reply, goes beyond the call, and volunteers a general arraignment of Spain for repeated violations of the rights of American citizens and insults to the National flag, and for the adoption of "a policy threatening the honor and security of these States." One might infer from the style of the arraignment, that this country had been suffering continual outrage at the hands of Spain for many years, and that the conduct of the predecessors of General Pierce had been marked not only by extreme forbearance, but by pusillanimity.

When were these aggressions on the rights of our citizens, these insults to our national flag, perpetrated? Under the Administration of Mr. Polk? Was he the man to submit patiently to insult and outrage when attempted by such a nation as Spain? Was the Democratic Party, which through him wielded the Administrative power, guilty of tame submission to foreign aggression? Under Mr. Fillmore the Spanish officials in Cuba were guilty of one or two offensive acts against the rights of our citizens, but have we forgotten that they were the natural results of the recent military and distrust aroused by the repeated filibustering expeditions against the island, set on foot in this country; and that reparation was not demanded in vain?

This affair of the Black Warrior is the only event which has occurred since last December to disturb the friendly relations between Spain and the United States; but in his message to Congress, in December, the President gave utterance to no such accusations against Spain, nor are conveyed in this last message. Our relations with that Government were dwelt upon at length: the hostile expeditions from this country against Cuba were condemned, and the honor of the Administration pledged to prevent a repetition of them: allusion was made to "several annoying occurrences," but these were our citizens and the Spanish authorities.

apprehension expressed, lest, owing to the proximity of the island, its lying in the track of trade between some of our principal cities, and to the "suspicious vigilance with which foreign intercourse, particularly with the United States, was guarded," they might be repeated; and solicitude manifested to effect such a change in the policy of Spain, that a direct appeal for redress, whenever necessary, might be made to the Captain General: but there was nothing bitter or belligerent in his tone, nothing which could imply that anything had occurred, or was likely to occur, to justify a rupture of friendly relations. So far from this, the message strongly recommended the prompt settlement of the claim set up by Spain in the Amistad case—a claim not only groundless, but the pertinacious presentation of which is an affront to the Supreme Court of this country, by which the Africans of the Amistad were discharged, because they were free men.

What has taken place since the 5th day of last December, to change the peaceful attitude of the Administration into one of defiance and menace towards Spain? The seizure of the Black Warrior by the Cuban officials, for an alleged violation of the local commercial regulations. The most that can be said, is, that the regulation violated is unreasonable, and that due notice was not given of the intention to enforce it. The damage sustained by this neglect of notice, will, we have no doubt, be promptly repaired; as to the regulation, that is an inconvenience which we may seek by negotiation to remove, but we have no right to go to war about it. Japan excludes our commerce altogether—France lays onerous restrictions upon it—the policy of Spain as to foreign trade with Cuba is absurd, oppressive on the Colony, and a check upon our commerce with that island. But it is not for this Government to dictate to them their internal policy. We impose what duties we please on imports, and the local laws of South Carolina in regard to colored seamen are as absurd as any port-regulation of Havana, and far more unjustifiable. There is nothing in the affair of the Black Warrior to mischiefs that may not be redressed without a resort to violence.

And yet this offence the President uses as a pretext for arraigning Spain as an habitual offender, guilty of continual aggressions upon our rights and dignity. What is the explanation of conduct so extraordinary? The President is not unwilling, by a quarrel with Spain, to draw off public attention from the Nebraska question, so rashly and wantonly thrust upon the country, and by a show of determined spirit in our foreign affairs, to win back the confidence of his party, alienated by his conduct in internal affairs. As France and England, too, have employment for all their energies in the Russo-Turkish controversy, this is the hour for pressing the policy of the Slave Power in relation to Cuba, and the offence in the case of the Black Warrior can be magnified, so as to make it a pretext for extreme measures in its enforcement. What is this policy? The maintenance of Slavery in Cuba, peaceably, if possible, forcibly and by annexation, if necessary. The portion of the message referring to this has been completely overlooked by the Press. Here it is:

"In view of the position of the Island of Cuba, its proximity to our coast, the relations which it must ever bear to our commercial and other interests, it is vain to expect that a series of unfriendly acts infringing our commercial rights, and the adoption of a policy threatening the honor and security of these States, can long consist with peaceful relations."

Two classes of relations are here alluded to—relations to our commercial interests, relations to our "other interests." What are these? The security and perpetuity of the Slave System. No other interests can be named, likely to be affected by the proximity of Cuba. The history of the action of our Government, from the time it openly interfered to arrest the project of Cuban invasion and emancipation, contemplated by the Hispano-American Colonies, when struggling for their independence, down to the year 1853, when "the organ" of the Administration commenced a systematic assault upon the scheme now on foot in Cuba, for the liberation of the Emancipated, threatening Spain with the vengeance of this country, puts this interpretation beyond a doubt. As two classes of relations are specified, so two classes of offences are pointed out, as having been committed by the Spanish Government; 1st, "unfriendly acts, infringing our commercial rights," the aggression on the Black Warrior being included in this; secondly, "the adoption of a policy threatening the honor and security of these States."

What policy? Not, certainly, commercial impositions; they are embraced in the first class of grievances, and besides, had as they may be, no one can imagine that they can affect in any way the security of these States. Our security could not be affected by the total exclusion of our commerce from Cuba. What, then, is this policy, thus darkly suggested in the message, as a grievance, "threatening the honor and security of these States?"

The Africanization of Cuba, as the slaveholders and the slaveholding press style it; in plain and truthful language, the gradual abolition of Slavery in Cuba. Yes—in this message, called forth by a resolution of the House of Representatives, requesting only information concerning the seizure of the Black Warrior, the President volunteers to arraign a nation, at peace with us, as an habitual transgressor of our rights, and as guilty of conduct inconsistent with our honor and security, because she has seen proper, following the example of Great Britain and France, to adopt in her colonial policy the principle of emancipation!

This offence is the gravamen of the message. Had it not been for this, the Black Warrior affair would not have been exaggerated as it has been, would not have been the occasion of a bitter and sweeping accusation against Spain, would not have drawn out a Presidential proclamation of war in advance.

The domestic policy of Cuba, it is declared, threatens our "honor and security," and persistence in it, on the part of Spain, cannot "long consist with peaceful relations"—an avowal in harmony with the demands of the Southern Press for forcible intervention by the Administration to prevent the consummation of such a policy, and with the repeated messages of the Union that the whole power of our

Government would be brought to bear for its overthrow.

Are the People of the United States blind? Are they willing to be tricked into a war with Spain, waged ostensibly to vindicate the rights of commerce, but really to uphold Slavery in Cuba? Shall the repeated lessons we have had of the insidious, unrelenting, grasping policy of the Slave Power, be all lost upon us? This Message of the President, with its covert, flagitious recommendation to interfere against the policy of Emancipation in Cuba, is commended for its spirit and firmness by many Northern papers, utterly hostile to Slavery!

We have no patience with a tame or time-serving spirit in the conduct of our foreign affairs. Let the honor of our flag be vindicated, let the rights of our commerce be protected, let the broad shield of the Government be thrown over our citizens whosoever they may sojourn; let every indignity to the nation be promptly punished, if reparation be withheld.

Whatever oppressive regulations restrict our commerce with Cuba, we should seek to remove; whatever offences the local authorities commit against us, we should demand and secure reparation for; and the proposition repeatedly urged for an arrangement by which the Captain General of the island may be empowered to redress injuries sustained by our citizens or commerce in its ports, without the harassing delays attendant on an appeal to the Home Government, is reasonable and just. But let us not forget that Spain has reason to be distrustful of this country, and apprehensive of its growing ambition. We have tried to obtain possession of her colony by negotiation and purchase. Our Government has always proceeded on the assumption that Nature has designed it to become a part of our political system. Its annexation has been the theme of declamation with Young America, the subject of resolutions at popular meetings, the topic of debate in Congress. Grave Senators have spoken of the Island and as our future heritage under the law of Manifest Destiny, declaring that its acquisition was only a question of time.

A secret organization in this country, contemplating the revolution of Cuba, has sought, by the issues of the Press, and by private letters, introduced covertly into the island, to stir up disaffection there, and establish a common understanding between its malcontents and our adventurers, and several attempts have been made by armed expeditions, sailing from our ports, in violation of our Neutrality Laws, to wrest from a nation to whom we are bound in amity by solemn treaty, her richest possession. Had Great Britain or her People given us the same grounds of complaint, a war cry would have gone up from our whole People. The wonder is, not that Spain has been so distrustful and vigilant, or that our intercourse with Cuba has been subjected to occasional annoyance, but that she has not been provoked to assume a defiant and resentful attitude.

It becomes us to be forbearing and moderate. There is no magnanimity in taking advantage of the weakness of a friendly nation, and of the pre-occupation of the allies on whom she has been accustomed to depend.

We are hostile to every movement looking to a war with Spain, when we know that its real object is, the maintenance of Slavery in Cuba; especially do we oppose such a movement at this time, when such a war would almost inevitably involve the dissolution of friendly relations with England and France, and an entangling alliance with Russian Despotism. We know this is the secret desire of a portion of the Pro-Slavery party. The Union itself has no sympathy with Turkey, but much with Russia, and abounds in bitter invective against France and England. The Richmond (Va.) Enquirer occupies a similar position—thinks that the war in the East will insure chiefly to the benefit of the manufacturers of the North, and the grain-growers and pork-packers of the West—that England is our hereditary enemy, and Russia our natural ally.

Let the People of this country, who love liberty and hate oppression, beware, lest in an evil hour they find themselves plunged into a war for Slavery in Cuba, and caught in the meshes of an alliance with Russian Despotism; the mightiest Despotism and the mightiest Democracy of the world, joined hand in hand, and marshalling their hosts for the overthrow of the world's Liberties!

## SHALL NOT THE PEOPLE RULE?

A very able correspondent in the Maine Lincoln Democrat makes the following striking point in favor of the application of the doctrine of Congressional non-intervention to the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas:

"There is nothing in the soil, location, or people of Nebraska, that so far distinguished it from Utah and New Mexico as to require a different rule of legislation. There is no suggestion that the people of Nebraska are not as intelligent, patriotic, and virtuous, as those of Utah and New Mexico."—An Exchange.

This is "point no point." Mr. Douglas does not propose to treat Nebraska as Congress dealt with New Mexico and Utah. In these Territories, Slavery was excluded by the Mexican Law. This Mr. Douglas expressly admitted, and he, with other Northern men, would not tolerate any act looking to its repeal; nor was it pretended that the Bills establishing Territorial Governments in them suspended or abrogated this law. But, finding now a law in Nebraska excluding Slavery, he and his associates, departing from the policy of the Compromise of 1850, insist upon its repeal. The legislation which they rejected in the case of Utah and New Mexico, they would enforce against Nebraska.

We were much pleased to observe the name of Miss Emily Blackwell on the list of graduates just reported by the Cleveland Medical College. Being personally acquainted with this lady, we have watched with admiration the quiet, resolute way in which, for the last five years, she has pursued her medical studies, partly in the West, and for two summers in Bellevue Hospital, of New York, commencing the highest respect wherever she resided, by her character and her unusual ability.

We learn that she is on the point of sailing for Europe, in order to enjoy the advantages afforded by the large hospitals of France and Germany, in the study of special branches of her profession. On her return she will join

Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, of New York, and the two sisters will practice together.

We foresee a brilliant future for Miss Blackwell, for we know that she will be a highly educated and able physician; and we cordially hope that she will be enabled to carry out all her plans of usefulness, and aid other earnest women in the difficult task of acquiring a thorough medical education.

## JOHN MITCHELL'S PRO-SLAVERY SENTIMENTS IN IRELAND.

The Belfast (Ireland) Mercury, of the 8th of February, is surprised at the declarations of John Mitchell in favor of American Slavery, and moreover at an intimation in the New York Tribune that this is the way to win the favor of the larger portion of the Irish people in this country. It says:

"An Irishman of great notoriety, and a mighty supporter of liberty while he remained among us, has just made his way to America, and begun to declaim and instruct there, as he did here, but with this difference—that in Ireland he said he was a slave, and wished to be free; whereas, in America, he considers himself free, and is very anxious to become the possessor of slaves."

And again:

"The New York Tribune publishes, with an apparent feeling of horror, those atrocious sentences, those infamous and audacious utterances, of a miscreant, who, we are glad, no subject of British rule, has read even a penal settlement on British soil."

METHODISM AND SLAVERY.—We are glad that at the Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Baltimore, on the 15th instant, Bishop Ames presented a memorial from the Troy, asking the Baltimore to recommend the General Conference to insert a prohibitory rule in the discipline, forbidding "the buying and selling of human beings, except in view of emancipation, and the voluntary and mercenary holding of them in bondage." The Baltimore refused to concur in the recommendation of the Troy Conference by a unanimous vote of all the members present, numbering 291.

John Wesley, who was supposed to know something of Methodism, was a terrible Abolitionist; and the early Methodists of this country, would have nothing to do with Slavery. Indeed, we have been assured that the record of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Portsmouth, in Virginia, still shows that at least one member (probably the only guilty one) was some years ago excommunicated from the Church at that place, for having purchased a slave. But now-a-days it excites no amazement to see even reverend dealers in human flesh and blood in that once pure and honest community of Christian people!

WHAT DO THEY IN THE NORTH?—The New York Evening Post says that, were it three times as large as it is, and were it issued three times a day, its editors would still despair of finding room for anything like full reports of the spontaneous gatherings which are every day held throughout the North and West to express the popular astonishment and indignation at the design of the originators of the Nebraska bill, and the perfidious means by which it is intended to bring it about.

This is literally true. The hostility to the measure is almost universal and most unprecedentedly intense. The untrammelled press of the North report the popular sentiment very faithfully.

THE DECEPTION IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—It appears to be a fact that "the old liners" recently protested at the polls that President Pierce is opposed to the Nebraska bill, and would veto it should it pass. We did not suppose such glaring falsehoods would there be ventured upon. We knew, to be sure, that very large sums of money were taken thither from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and elsewhere, to be expended in influencing the elections, but we did not and could not believe that so gross a fraud was to be attempted as that of declaring that President Pierce was against this infamous bill. The Union has committed him in its favor; and a well-accredited rumor says that Mr. Douglas holds—adroit tactician that he is—the President's written opinions in its favor!

It is stated that Orestes A. Brownson has been invited by Rev. Dr. Newman, President of the Irish University, to fill one of the principal chairs in the new institution, and that, should the invitation be accepted, it will not involve any change in the conduct of Brownson's Review, nor a lengthened absence from America on the part of Dr. Brownson. The erudite Doctor will certainly do better anywhere else than in this country, in instilling into the minds of youth the idea that knowledge is pernicious to the millions, and that a few "educated noblemen" should always think, decide, and command, in the midst of the millions. We doubt, indeed, that his opinions on this head would find many admirers in Ireland.

UTAH.—The latest news from this Territory is to the effect of December. The wall around the Temple Block was making good progress. A wall around the whole city of the Salt Lake was also being built. The Indians continued hostile, and had burned a saw-mill in San Peto county. The Utah Legislature was to meet at the Capitol in Salt Lake City, on the second Monday in December. Land in Utah is very fertile.

These are interesting items; but what is the state of morals in Utah? Are the people good and happy? Does polygamy still exist there? These are the subjects in which the public feeling should be most deeply interested.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The recent Democratic Convention in this State, it will be remembered, shirked the question of endorsing the Nebraska bill. The Apalachian, an Old Line Democratic paper published at Blairsville, Pa., says:

"A decided protest against the Douglas bill would have been most befitting a Democratic Convention; but in view of the strenuous efforts on the part of would-be leaders to get up a feeling in favor of the outrage, and the fact that Senator Brodhead and others from Washington were present at Harrisburg to obtain a resolution in favor of the bill, it must be regarded as a significant fact that the Convention did not endorse it. It is true, Mr. Brodhead got the plaster of a complimentary resolution, but it is hardly sufficient to cover the outgiven

in the last resolution to himself and others, by reaffirming the Baltimore platform, which declared the Compromise measures of 1850 a final settlement of the Slavery question, and opposed further agitation of the subject.

It is evident there is a strong feeling setting in against the Douglas bill. Resolutions endorsing it would have been introduced and adopted, had not those in favor of it counted noses, and found the result would be a failure. The fact that it was not done argues something at least for the feeling in the party against the bill."

The Puritan Recorder, a long-established weekly, published at Boston, is the organ of the most conservative class of New England Calvinists. It delights in proclaiming its conservatism, and has distinguished itself as a friend of the measures of 1850 to which the name of Compromise was then applied. At present it takes a decided part against the Nebraska fraud as Garrison's Liberator.

New York Evening Post.

How many New England papers or periodicals are there, not in the receipt of patronage from the General Government, that do not denounce this scheme of infamy? Past pledges are forgotten by the South. Past deceptions cannot be forgotten by the North!

A subscriber desires us to print the following form of a petition.—Ed. Era:

To the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress:

We, the undersigned, inhabitants of Seneca county, State of Ohio, and citizens of the United States, believing that the God-given inalienable rights to life, liberty, and property, are recognized and guaranteed to all persons, in the fifth article of amendments to the Constitution of the United States, &c., therefore respectfully pray your honorable bodies to prohibit by legal enactment the violation of said rights in all Territories organized, or to be organized, by the National Legislature, except by due process of law, as defined by the sixth and seventh articles of said amendments.

## RESCUE OF AN ALLEGED FUGITIVE SLAVE AT MILWAUKIE.

KENOSHA, WISCONSIN, March 12, 1854.

## To the Editor of the National Era:

We have not probably had one fourth the "noise and confusion" that so unfortunately prevented Gen. Cass from replying to the interrogatories of the Cleveland people, upon the subject of harbor improvements, but there has been some excitement in the Lake towns in Wisconsin, consequent upon the arrest of a man near Racine, on the Lake, under the Fugitive Act of 1850. The Marshal came down from Milwaukee day before yesterday, and made the arrest. Notice was given by telegraph to the colored people of this place, and they armed themselves, and patrolled, during the night, the different avenues of travel leading south and west from this city, to intercept the parties, should they attempt to go south or west with the fugitive. The Marshal, however, took his captive to Milwaukee, and placed him in the Milwaukee jail.

Upon these facts transpiring, a public meeting was held at Racine, and one hundred men, as we are informed by telegraph, left on the night of the 10th inst. for Milwaukee. Upon their arrival in the latter city, they were joined by a large force of citizens of Milwaukee, and all proceeded, arm-in-arm, without noise or confusion, to the jail, broke it open, set the captive free, and indeed sent him home to the bosom of his family, where he will unquestionably be fully protected.

The liberating party was composed of first-class citizens, and they carried with them no arms, or "weapons of warfare"; but such was the moral force of the company, that all opposition was overcome without bloodshed, or the interchange of a single blow.

The Nebraska bill has awakened a sentiment here, not noisy or vehement, but deep and that will be enduring. The Fugitive Law and the introduction of the Nebraska bill have done more to weaken the moral power with which the South held the North in the protection of their institution, than a thousand years of sinning in the line of Slavery could otherwise have done.

The mantles of Washington, Madison, and other political Eliahs of the South, must have fallen upon a race of politicians in the slave States. They have no science in statesmanship. They may be compared to the blind Samson, who pulled down the temple upon his own head.

H. W. S.

From the Dayton (Ohio) Daily Gazette.

## ANTI-NEBRASKA MEETING.

The meeting held last evening in Beckel's Hall, in opposition to the avowed Nebraska Douglas, was one of the largest assemblages ever crowded into that spacious room.

The veteran Joseph Barnett presided. Geo. W. Malambro and K. S. Young acted as Secretaries.

On motion, the Chair appointed S. Craighead, Louis Huesman, and David Stout, a committee to report resolutions.

While the committee was absent, one of the Secretaries read the following letter from Mr. Remelin:

DENT P. O., March 12, 1854.

GENTLEMEN: Your favor of the 10th is just received.

It is impossible for me to attend the meeting, to which you invite me. I must attend to my farm this spring, and will not be able to go much outside of my own county.

I am uncompromisingly opposed to Douglas's bill. I am for Territorial sovereignty, as Jefferson meant it, improved by the Democratic progress of sixty years. Douglas's bill is a Colonial Charter, a disgrace to our age. It repudiates popular rights in every line, and all its pretended "freedom" is a mere disguise. The first two years ago, was a Free-Soiler himself; he therefore takes extra pains to prove his fealty to Slavery. The second is a political renegade, and the last is a Northern slaveholder—or the most mercenary of slaveholders in the world. Shall we, as freemen of Ohio, be their slaves? Shall our creatures dictate to us? God and Democracy forbid!

Very respectfully, yours,

CHAS. REMELIN.

Messrs. Parrott, Davison, and Hagnes.

After a short absence, the committee returned, and Mr. Craighead, its chairman, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the meeting:

Resolved, That it was the original policy of the Government to provide against the extension of Slavery, as evidenced by the Ordinance of 1787; and that the Nebraska bill, now before Congress, covering a design to admit Slavery into the heart of the continent, overturns the principles of the past, betrays the interests of future generations, and involves deep national disgrace.

Resolved, That this bill, as it excludes from the polls and from office all inhabitants not citizens of the United States; as it opens the door for the extension of Slavery over an immense territory, which should be sacred to freedom and to free labor; as it violates the national faith, pledged to the Indians in various treaties; and, above all, as it violates the faith solemnly pledged to the North in the act of 1820, has our determined, uncompromising opposition.

Resolved, That this meeting, through its

chairman, appoint ten delegates to the State Convention called to assemble in Columbus on the 22d.

The meeting was then adjourned, by Messrs. Craighead, Moore, and Parrott; each calling out bursts of applause.

The following gentlemen, and as many others as may choose to go, were appointed delegates to the State Convention:

R. C. Schenck, L. Huesman, J. G. Crane, G. W. Malambro, H. Wignand, S. Davison, E. A. Parrott, Dr. A. Schuelek, G. W. Brown, and R. Green.

The meeting did not adjourn until after 10 o'clock.

## OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

Warren county, Pa., March 9, 1854.—As a friend of freedom, I tender to you my grateful acknowledgments for the zeal and ability which you have displayed, in opposing that atrocious scheme to extend the area of Slavery, known as the "Nebraska bill." The people in this Congressional district are aroused to the inquiry of the proposition. Mr. Curtis, the present Representative, has appeared before his constituents, in a meeting called for the purpose of expressing their hostility to the measure.

The district is largely Democratic, and supposed to be reliable under all circumstances, and upon all questions favored by the "powers that be." But Mr. Curtis found, upon his arrival at home, that even the "Wild Cat district" was aroused to opposition by such peridy. The meeting was held at Warren, on Monday evening, March 6th. Being court week, the town was full of the yeomanry, who manifested their interest in the subject by attending the meeting. Mr. Scofield, a Democratic lawyer of ability and great popularity, presided, assisted by a number of the present Representatives. Upon rising, Mr. Curtis manifested very considerable embarrassment. It was evident that he was surrounded by very uncomfortable circumstances. He floundered and bogged very much, as a member of Congress would do, who was attempting to please an audience who radically differed with him in sentiment. He declared that he had no will, other than to reflect the views and wishes of his constituents, and that he had not made up his opinion upon the subject; that he had been anxiously waiting to be informed of their wishes upon the bill; was opposed to Slavery; that his residence in Washington had not changed his views upon that subject, &c. He declared that he never would vote for any bill that would have a tendency to extend Slavery, but that he might differ with others as to the effect of certain propositions, doing as he was advised, and that his constituents would have him do, &c.

Several others addressed the meeting, all in opposition to the measure.

Judge Church (Democrat) was very decided in his opposition.

Mr. Scofield, the President, made a few remarks, which told with great effect upon the audience. He denounced the scheme as one of unmitigated audacity. His speech struck the sympathetic cord, and decided the audience. They wished for no chary, half-way expressions of hostility.

The meeting was characterized by great enthusiasm and unanimity. No one had the hardihood to stand up in defence of the iniquity.

Whether Mr. Curtis will consider himself instructed, I am not prepared to say, but he may rely upon it, that should he vote for the bill, he will have the honor to represent the hardy mountaineers residing on the head waters of the Allegheny, in the thirty-fourth Congress.

"CONCERNING."

Worcester, March 15, 1854.—The citizens of this place, without distinction of party, on Saturday evening last, made an enthusiastic demonstration in the City Hall, by the attendance of a crowded assemblage, against the consummation of the proposed Nebraska inquiry. Ex-Mayor Bacon presided, assisted by a list of Vice Presidents of all political parties, and gentlemen of distinguished ability made eloquent addresses. The whole proceedings were an earnest and unanimous protest, in the name of the heart of the Commonwealth, against the foul conspiracy to extend Slavery to Nebraska.

Would to God that meetings of such stamp could be held in every city, village, and hamlet, in the whole North.

Yours, truly,

C. A. W.

Moline, Rock Island co., Ill., March 10, 1854. The Nebraska rascality receives but little fire here. The Rock Island Republicans are in great haste to get away, in addition to the editor and his father are office-holders under the General Government.

Troy, Madison co., Ill., March 8, 1854.—I have just returned from a visit to Springfield and Chicago. Public opinion in these two cities was surprised and strongly in aid of Freedom. The outward pressure was undoubtedly felt by our Legislature at its last session; I myself heard Omilvery reproach the Senators with this, and accuse them of cowardice. After the acts passed by our Legislature last year, I never expected to see among the members, so many decided opponents of Douglas's Nebraska bill. That Nebraska bill will give the Free-Soilers, next year, from 50,000 to 100,000 votes, in addition to their present strength. Perhaps it may make us the second party, numerically, in the country.

For the National Era.

## ANTI-NEBRASKA MEETING IN OHIO.

BELLEVUE, OHIO, March 11, 1854.

The citizens of Bellevue and vicinity held a meeting on Wednesday evening last, of which A. Leiter was President, and J. H. Holton Secretary.

The following resolutions, reported by Messrs. Gillen, Wood, Stevens, Boy with, and Dlabro, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the proposition now before the Congress of the United States, to open to Slavery 485,000 square miles of territory, embracing the whole interior of the North American continent, should receive the united and uncompromising opposition of all who are devoted to the cause of Human Freedom.

Resolved, That the civil, commercial, agricultural, moral, and religious interest of the nation demand that the Territories of the United States should be held in trust for the landless, for the laboring people of this country, and for the refugees from the oppression of the Old World; and we therefore protest against legislation which forever shuts out the actual settler from Nebraska, except on condition of sinking him to the level of a